

The SONOMA VALLEY EX-
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Sonoma Valley Expositor

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VOL. 1.

SONOMA, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 14, 1899.

NO. 13.

Glen Ellen COLUMN.

Society Notices.

NSGW

Glen Ellen Grange, No. 102, meets on the last
Saturday evening in each month at Native
Sons' hall.

PM

Glen Ellen Grange, No. 102, meets the 1st and
3d Friday evenings of each month at Native
Sons' hall.

WW

Ellenwood Camp, No. 487, meets the 1st and
3d Saturday evenings of each month at Native
Sons' hall.

Congregational Church.

Rev. A. J. Scott pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 8:45 p. m. Sunday School at 2:45 p. m.

WE buy produce and pay the
Highest Cash Prices.

R. B. McCORD
DEALER IN

**Groceries
AND
Produce.**

m. k. Cady
GLEN ELLEN.
DEALER IN

**Merchandise,
WINES AND LIQUORS.**
AGENT FOR

Sonoma County Wines
and Brandies.
**REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE.**

**NICE SWEET
MEAT**

This place has changed hands
and prices are as low as
the market will
stand.

**GAIGE & HOWELL,
BUTCHERS**
GLEN ELLEN, CAL.
Run wagons all over the country
and will treat you fair
and square.

TRY US!

When in Glen Ellen
STOP AT
**MERVYN
HOTEL**

ESTABLISHED 1883.

CHAS. J. POPPE
DEALER IN
General Merchandise
Post-Master and
Insurance Agent.
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Bought and Sold.
We originate—Others imitate.
GLEN ELLEN, CAL.

Fire Protection of Tall Buildings.

It will be remembered that when the upper eight stories of the Home Life building were burned out in the recent fire, the chief of the New York Fire Department stated that the failure of the firemen to do any effective work above the ninth story was what he had predicted whenever one of these tall buildings came to be tested by a serious fire. There is a limit of height above which the ordinary methods of fire-fighting by pumping water through a hose are inadequate. Much valuable time is lost in dragging the hose from floor to floor; it is always liable to injury from fire or falling debris; and of course there is danger of bursting from over-pressure, a risk that naturally increases when the water has to be forced to the upper floors of a twenty-story building.

The New York Fire Department has recently made a test of the height at which an effective stream of water can be delivered from its engines, which shows that our tall buildings are better protected than is generally supposed. A fire engine was connected to the mains and to a standpipe that extends the full height of the St. Paul building, and succeeded in forcing a considerable stream of water from the roof—at a distance of 307 feet above the street level. With a pressure of 180 pounds at the engine, the water was thrown over St. Paul's Church, on the opposite side of Broadway, and fell into the churchyard beyond, a horizontal distance of about 250 feet. Unfortunately, the failure of one of the couplings on the standpipe within the building prevented the test being made with the maximum pressure at the engine of 300 pounds to the square inch; but enough was done to prove that the engines of the department can deliver water at a satisfactory pressure on any of the floors of our tall buildings. At the time the standpipe failed the engine was throwing over 250 gallons a minute at a height of over 300 feet, with only 60 per cent of the maximum pressure.

While it is true that the tall buildings are provided with their own fire service in the shape of tanks on the roof or special fire pumps in the basement, experience has shown that the system is not very reliable. The tanks are liable to be empty, or the pumps may not be available because of insufficient steam supply in the boilers, or the whole plant may be crippled by flooding of the basement during the progress of a fire. But by the new system, if a fire should break out in a building supplied with adequate standpipes and a good elevator service, the firemen will be enabled to command a good service of water on any of the highest floors within a few minutes after reaching the scene of the fire.

The failure of the standpipe in the St. Paul building suggests that the fire system of these tall structures should be put in under the rigid inspection of the Building Department; that it should be of ample capacity; and that it should not be passed by the department until it has been subjected to a test pressure considerably beyond that which will obtain in actual service.

A further development of the idea of having the service of these buildings operated by the engines of the Fire Department would be to lay down separate salt water mains at stated intervals from Broadway to the Hudson and East Rivers, with connections at the water front to enable the powerful pumps of the fire boats to be concentrated upon a fire. This system is already installed in some western cities, and it provides a supply of water far in excess of anything that could be secured by the use of the ordinary fire engines. A combination of both

systems and the provision of ample standpipes in every tall building would render these structures practically proof against destruction, so great would be the flood of water that could be let loose upon a fire. It should also be borne in mind that these towering buildings would not only be indestructible themselves, but they would afford excellent protection against the spread of a conflagration. Their mass would form an efficient fire-screen, tending to localize an outbreak, while they would serve as giant watertowers, from the upper floors of which a vast amount of water could be thrown upon the burning buildings below.—Scientific American.

Another Letter From Manila.

CALCON, FEB. 26, 1899.

DEAR GRANDMA: I received your ever welcome letters and papers. The new paper, EXPOSITOR, is a dandy all right, it is the best paper that ever hit Sonoma. I hope you will send it to me right along. Two boats came in, I received four on the first boat and seven on the second, they arrived on the 24th inst. It shows that I have some friends left, but the only friends that can help me here are lying beside me, my gun and belt. I will tell you something about my gun. It shoots two miles. If 25 people were standing in single file, the bullets would go through all. The bullets are steel and travel at the rate of a mile in three seconds. The gun is a 30 calibre. We have our trenches thrown up ready to meet anything that comes along. I have been out in the fields three weeks yesterday. We are exposed to everything, but are getting all we want to eat and are living well. We have our blankets but the sun is something terrible. I look like a wild man, my face is covered with hair and the hair on my head is growing long. There will come a day when the insurgents will have passed away with the lead the American guns are pouring into them. I will close my letter.

Love to you and Sadie

FRIEND.

To Advertise Our County

At the Saturday morning meeting of the board of supervisors a motion was passed appropriating \$200 for the purpose of securing advertising matter for this county. It is intended to have pamphlets issued touching upon the resources of Sonoma county to be used at the state board of trade rooms in San Francisco.

Chairman Glynn appointed Supervisors McMinn and Rains to act in the matter in conjunction with a committee composed of Hon. Geo. T. Trowbridge, Captain Guy E. Grosse, M. C. Meeker and W. D. Reynolds. On Friday afternoon Mr. Trowbridge appeared before the board as the representative of this county on the state board, and pointed out that while other counties had in the state board of trade rooms an abundance of literature for distribution among the hundreds of visitors there, Sonoma county had none to accompany her display of exhibits there shown.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles of this great medicine; and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Ed. Wegner, druggist, and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c. and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed or price refunded.

Job printing of all kinds at this office.

Of Interest to School Trustees.

County Superintendent Miss Minnie Coulter has received the following communication from State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be of interest to the school trustees throughout the county. "No blank teacher's reports have been furnished me by the state printer up to this time. He says he may be able to print some later. If any of the schools must close soon, ask the teachers to make their report on blank paper using the old form for copy. If I can get the blanks prepared by the state printer I will forward them as soon as they reach this office. Owing to lack of funds the state printer says he cannot furnish the blank forms of diplomas of graduation. No registers will be furnished until after July 1, 1899."

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles, as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c. at Ed. Wegner's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Reputation.

In the "Memoir" of Lord Bramwell is a telling illustration of the fact that reputation clings to us, even after many years. The great jurist as a little lad became a pupil at Dr. Reddy's school, where the late Baron Chancell, three years his senior, was head boy. Chancell read for the law, and the two school friends scarcely met again until, years afterward, Mr. Chancell held a brief in a certain case at Maidstone assizes.

"Caught in among some timber," said he, "on board a ship at Blackwall, just home from India." "And how did you get here with it in that old rag?" "Well," said he, "I took the train from Blackwall and the omnibus from Fenchurch street, and he (meaning the snake) was quite quiet all the way." "What do you want for it?" "Ten shillings and my expenses." Which I paid. He asked me if I would take another if he caught it, as he had seen one larger than the one he had brought with him.—Bartlett's "Wild Animals in Captivity."

Handling a Cobra.

When I went to the sailor, he held in his hand a very old and ragged bag. He said, "I've got a fine stinging fellow here for you." I asked what he meant, so he opened the bag and showed me one of the largest and fiercest looking cobras I had ever seen. I obtained a large fish globe, into which I told him to drop the serpent, bag and all, and then secured the top. I asked him how he became possessed of this dangerous creature.

"Caught it among some timber," said he, "on board a ship at Blackwall, just home from India." "And how did you get here with it in that old rag?" "Well," said he, "I took the train from Blackwall and the omnibus from Fenchurch street, and he (meaning the snake) was quite quiet all the way." "What do you want for it?" "Ten shillings and my expenses." Which I paid. He asked me if I would take another if he caught it, as he had seen one larger than the one he had brought with him.—Bartlett's "Wild Animals in Captivity."

Tune For Tune.

Frederick the Great made generous presents to all musicians except flute players. He played the flute remarkably well himself. A famous flutist once asked permission to play to the king, hoping that Frederick would show his appreciation of his skill by a valuable gift. Frederick listened attentively while he played a difficult piece. "You play very well," he said, "and I will give you a proof of my satisfaction." So saying, he left the room. The musician waited, guessing at the probable nature of the "proof." Presently the king returned with his own flute and played the same piece. Then he bade his visitor "Good day," saying, "I have had the pleasure of hearing you, and it was only fair that you should hear me."

Weight of a Lion.

What does a lion weigh? Those who know the look of the king of beasts best and how small his little body really is will probably come farthest from the truth. About 800 to 850 pounds is a usual estimate. But a full grown lion will tip the scales at no less than 500 pounds. Five hundred and forty pounds is the record for an African lion. His bone is solid and heavy as ivory. The tiger runs the lion very close. A Bengal tiger, killed two years ago by an English officer, scaled 530 pounds. A tiger this size has, however, considerable more muscular strength than the biggest lion.

VILLAINS IN NOVELS.

HOW SOME OF THE FAMOUS AUTHORS DISPOSE OF THEM.

Examples of the gruesome fates that have been devised by the writers of fiction for their men and women of crime.

Dickens is responsible for a most entertaining gallery of rogues. Quilp (the distorted dwarf) and Ragsdale (the ruffian) alike terminate their existence in a watery grave. Ralph Nickleby, Gashford and Jonas Chuzzlewick take their own lives, while Uriah Heep, Squeers and Littimer leave their country for their country's good in garbs gratuitously provided by government and freely embellished with "broad arrows."

Perhaps the most gruesome of Dickens' death scenes is that provided by the face of the ever smiling Carver, into which the irresistible locomotive is impressed, probably for the first time in the history of fiction.

Scott's villains most frequently meet with violent deaths at the hands of others, often their accomplices, or commit suicide on the eve of discovery and disgrace. But the sensation lover has nevertheless been catered for in the death of Anthony Foster, the accomplice of the poisoner Richard Varney. This miserable wretch is depicted as hiding from his pursuers in a secret cell. The entrance to this is fastened by means of a spring lock, of which, however, he omits to retain the key, with the consequence that he eventually perishes miserably of mingled fear and famine.

Lytton's "Night and Morning" gives us the coldest Gavrro, who meets his fate at the hands of the Paris police, from whom he is attempting to escape when a pistol shot drops him over the side of a house to perish miserably. This idea of falling from a height is by no means confined to Lytton. It is utilized by Anthony Hope in "Phroso" and by Stanley Weyman in "Under the Red Robe," where the villain and his victim fall from a lofty bridge into a seething torrent below. In this way, too, Conan Doyle killed the immortal Sherlock Holmes, who, fast locked in a struggle with "the greatest villain of them all," falls over an Alpine precipice.

Wilkie Collins brings his principal villain, the double faced, calculating Count Fosco, to an ignoble end, he disappearing for a time, only to reappear upon the ghastly shelves of the Paris morgue. A still more ghastly fate is that of the she fiend, Gargol, immortalized by R. D. Bage, in "King Solomon's Mines." Having conducted Quatermain, Curtis and party into that celebrated monarch's rock bawn treasury, which is guarded by a ponderous rising door of living rock, she touches a secret spring, by means of which the door begins once more to descend with a slow but irresistible motion.

While the Englishmen are sizing up the jewelry she makes off through the rapidly lessening aperture. Her progress is temporarily arrested by the unfortunate girl Foulata, whom she stabs in order to free herself. Hurriedly scrambling over the threshold, she is caught by the inexorable force which she has herself put in motion, and a realistically dramatic "crunch" puts an end forever to the machinations of this truly horrible old woman.

Svensgall, like Scott's Templar in "Ivanhoe," dies from an excessive mental strain acting upon the heart, while, to hark back to the days of the bliff Doctor of Fleet Street, the gentlemanly Goldsmith is contented to reform the rakish Squire Thornhill in order that he may at last become the exemplary spouse of the gentle Olivia, around whom he wove that entrancingly simple narrative, "The Vicar of Wakefield."

Finally, the palm for "writing lurid" may fairly be accorded Harrison Ainsworth for his thrilling disposal of the two ghoully wretches who haunt the pages of his celebrated novel, "Old Saint Paul's." The creatures who batten upon the spoils of the dead and dying during the great plague were wont to stow their ill gotten gains in one of the cathedral vaults. The cathedral taking fire, they hasten thither in order to rescue their precious hoard. The greed of gain, however, misleads them into sojourning just a moment too long.

As they turn to leave the now stifling vault they see that a thin silvery stream is making its way down the stairs, by which alone they can gain an exit. Even as they look it thickens perceptibly, and before they can escape the whole stairway is blocked, and the vault about them begins to fill with the silvery liquid. When it is added that the harmless looking fluid is nothing more or less than the molten lead from the roof and windows of the cathedral, it will become apparent that even Mr. Gilbert's "something with boiling oil in it" possesses a dangerous rival in the pages of "Old Saint Paul's"—London Standard.

The Cricket's Chirp.

The variation of speed in the chirping of crickets depends so closely on temperature that the height of the thermometer may be calculated by observing the number of chirps in a minute.

At 60 degrees F. the rate is 30 chirps a minute, at 70 degrees F. 120 per minute, and the rate increases four chirps to the minute with a change of one degree.

Below a temperature of 50 degrees F. the cricket is not likely to make any sound.

The value of all the gold, silver, copper, iron, coal and food mined every year in America is exceeded by the products of the forests. Even the combined wheat and cotton crop is less in value than the forest products.

LOVE'LL SHOW THE WAY.

When the old world seems so gloomy on the skies ain't lookin' bright, When it seems ez dark in daytime ez in some ez at night, It seems ez if a ray o' light's a kinder strug- glin' through

When you think o' some ole friend you know'll shake the hand o' you, En gazin' at the future all is lonesome that you see, There's one time when your mind gits on to happy thoughts avahle, En that's when mem'ry shows you that ole sweetheart's happy smile

So I stidn't keer how lonely past or future looks to you, You'll allus find somehow the skies'll turn from gray to blue, You'll allus find them lightin' up, don't keer how dark the day, En when they light you'll allus find it's love that shows the way

Edward S. Smith, Jew and Plain Dealer.

HE KEPT THE SEAT.

But It Was Worth What the Other Man Paid For It. A man who had not been to church for a very long time, says a London exchange, finally harkened to the persuasions of his wife and decided to go. He got the family all together, and they started early. Arriving at the church, there were very few people in it and no pew openers at hand, so the man led his family well up the aisle and took possession of a nice pew.

Just as the service was about to begin a pompous looking old man came in, walked up to the door of the pew and stood there, exhibiting evident surprise that it was occupied. The occupants moved over and offered him room to sit down, but he declined to be seated. Finally the old man produced a card and wrote upon it with a pencil "I pay for this pew."

"He gave the card to the strange occupant, who, had he been like most people, would have at once got up and left. But the intruder adjusted his glasses and with a smile read the card. Then he calmly wrote beneath it, "How much do you pay a year?" To this inquiry the pompous old gentleman, still standing, wrote abruptly "Ten pounds."

The stranger smiled as though he were pleased, looked around to compare the pew with others, admired its nice cushions and furnishings and wrote back "I don't blame you. It is well worth it."

The pompous old gentleman at that stage collapsed into his seat.

No Deadheads There.

I heard a good story that comes from a little town in the northern part of the state. Among the members of the Methodist church at that place is an old railroad conductor who has been retired from the business for ten years or more. During the morning service at his church not many Sundays ago the old railroad was called upon by the minister to assist in taking up the collection—one of the stewards who usually helped in that work being absent.

The retired railroad started down the aisle with the contribution basket and passed it around like an old hand at the business. Everything passed off smoothly until he came to a good old brother who had nodded himself fast asleep, and just as he was about to pass by him he was suddenly overcome by the force of habit acquired in his railroad days. Giving the sleeping brother a dig on the shoulder with the basket, he blurted out "Ticket, please!"—Ohio State Journal.

Two Dear Seats.

Sarah Bernhardt while in London dropped into a bookseller's shop one morning. "I sold her quite a pile of books," said the proprietor, "and she seemed pleased. As she was going out she took hold of my pencil and asked me something in French which I did not understand. Seeing that I failed to catch her meaning, she looked about on the counters, then, quick as a flash, she took up a volume of one of the very best sets of Scott, bound in tree calf, opened it at the very center, wrote something quickly, and only tore out the leaf, handed it to me, smiled, and went out."

The astonished bookseller looked at the leaf and discovered that Sarah had written a pass for two to her performance that evening! Magnificent, but it was not a cheap entertainment for the bookseller.

The One He Missed.

"I was elected by the votes of eight different nationalities," declared an east side alderman as he tucked his thumbs in the armbolts of his vest and struck an attitude. "That so? What were they?" "Irish, German, Polish, English, Italian, French and Greek."

"That's only seven."

"What the deuce was the other now?" There were eight seats on the bench.

"That's it. Couldn't think of them to save me."—Detroit Free Press.

Poor Business.

An old gravedigger who lived in a village at the foot of the Grampians was one day complaining about the dullness of times.

"Man John, is trade that bad with ye?" said a sympathizing neighbor. "Bad!" returned John, bringing his staff down with an impatient gesture. "I havena buried a leevin sowl this sax weeks."

During the middle ages, when the aristocracy of Florence and Venice was so tyrannous to its dependents, murder was considered as a small crime and poisoning was so skillfully effected that many people lived almost entirely on boiled eggs.

In the river Llano, in Texas, islands of floating sand are sometimes seen.

H. W. GOTTENBERG,
DENTIST,
Office in Cleve Building
SONOMA, CAL.

Robert A. Poppe,
Att'y at Law, Notary Public
Office East side of Plaza,
SONOMA, CAL.

GEO. BREITENBACH
Harness and Bicycle Goods
Napa St. Sonoma.

D. M. ESHBACH
PRACTICAL
Watch Maker AND Jeweler
Napa St. Sonoma, Cal.

P. BACCALA,
SONOMA, CAL.
Well Borer,
Digging and
Cleaning.

S. H. SHAW
Contractor & Builder.
All Jobbing Promptly At-
tended To.
SONOMA CAL.

GERMAN BAKERY
A. SCHWEICKHARDT.

FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY.
Choice pies and cakes always on
hand at reasonable
prices
BROADWAY, NEAR PLAZA SONOMA.

THE BON TON
SHAVING PARLORS
W. E. LANDGREBE, Prop.
All Work in First Class
Shape.
Ladies' and Children's hair cut-
ting a specialty.
Next door to Union Hotel.
SONOMA, CAL.

A. PINELLI
Dealer in
GROCERIES & WOOD.
A Choice Line of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
NORTH EAST COR. PLAZA, SONOMA.

CITY BARBER SHOP
No. 6, Napa Street, Sonoma.
First class work done at pop-
ular prices and guaranteed.
Chas. Dal Poggetto, Prop

F. GROTHAUS
DEALER IN
The Choicest of
Wines,
Liquors
AND
Cigars.
The best of liquors for medicinal
purposes constantly on hand.

SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.

W. R. STAMMERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Advertising rates will be furnished on application.
The SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR is issued every Friday and will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.
Communications on all matters of local interest will be received with pleasure and published at the discretion of the editor. The signature of the writer must favorably accompany such communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address all communications

SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR,
Sonoma, California.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1899.

WHILE Sonoma county has had a splendid exhibit at the State board of trade rooms in the past it is certain that the exhibit of many articles as they are at present do not give justice. Some of the products for which Sonoma county is noted are not on exhibit with the state board as they should be. Two articles in particular which we noticed to be missing from the display were samples of Dressell's fine wines and samples of cherries. Several articles in the display should be renewed as they now present a very shabby appearance and if we are to have one at all let it be a good and true representation of what our county is capable of producing.

If anything of a serious nature had happened to any of the residents of this end of the valley last Wednesday some difficulty would undoubtedly have been experienced in securing the services of a physician. It happened that Doctors Osborne and Walliser went to the city on the early morning train while Dr. Davis was sick at his residence. Luckily nothing of a serious nature occurred and the M. D.'s were not noticeably lacking on that day.

VERY close competition was shown at the meeting of the city trustees when the bids for painting the pavilion were opened. There was a difference of \$2.07 on a \$75 job and on a \$95.00 job there appeared a difference of but \$3.51.

SINCE the board of Supervisors have decided to get out some advertising matter for free distribution at the state board of trade rooms it would be well to see if our display in their charge is as it should be.

At present there is only one practicing physician in this end of the valley and he is not kept very busy therefore one would judge the health of this valley to be in fine condition.

SONOMA is all right! Only three new business enterprises will be opened tomorrow. A photograph gallery, fruit store and a saloon are the latest.

Reptiles That Grow New Eyes.
The testaceous lizard of New Zealand is said to be one of the most ancient forms of animal life now existing. It originally possessed four eyes, but now has to be contented with but two. It lays eggs, and these take no less than 13 months to hatch out, the embryos passing the winter in a state of hibernation.

These remarkable animals are found only in one or two places in the colony, and they are rapidly becoming scarce, as collectors from every part of the world are continually on their track. They are about 18 inches in length, and, like many of the lizards, are said to have the characteristic of being able to replace portions of their limbs, etc., which have been destroyed. One owned by Mr. Carl Hanser of Awanui had the misfortune to lose an eye some time ago, and now a complete new eye, as perfect as the undamaged one, has grown in the place of that lost.

While the eye was developing the lizard seemed to be no more inconvenienced than a human being is in the growing of finger nails or hair.

The Largest Diamond in the World.
This is in possession of the king of Portugal. It has a weight of 1,680 karats 14 ounces and is as large as a hen's egg. It came from Brazil in the eighteenth century and was then valued at \$1,000,000, whereas now it has a value of \$2,000,000.

It Does Help.
It takes off a good deal of the suffering attending illness and adds greatly to the pleasure of existence for the doctor to tell you that yours was one of the worst cases he ever attended.—Boston Transcript.

Deserved.
Bill—Why do you call your friend a popular song writer?
Jill—Because he never sings his own songs.—Youkers Statesman.

Chicks of chicken skin were in vogue in the early part of the seventeenth century. They were used at night to give the hand whiteness and delicacy.

OUR WEEKLY COSSIP.

FROM THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY.

Glen Ellen Will Have a Grand Celebration on the 4th of July.

MR. EDITOR: The residents of this neighborhood are making great preparations for a big celebration at Glen Ellen park on the Fourth of July, and though some consider this rather an early date to take such action, the fact that our little town has usually been ahead of the times will furnish an explanation of what would otherwise be regarded as a premature movement. The day's entertainment will consist of reading of the Declaration of Independence by a pupil of the Sonoma High School, an oration by Hon. J. C. Sims and patriotic recitations by local talent, to be followed by dancing in the pavilion with music by a band orchestra, also baseball and other games with a grand social hop at Mervyn hall in the evening. No effort will be spared by the different committees to make this celebration in every respect a thorough and complete success and it is believed that the patriotic citizens of Sonoma valley will co-operate with them to make the event one long to be remembered by all who may be so fortunate as to participate.

The many readers of the EXPOSITOR in this locality are not only of the unanimous opinion that your paper is one of the best and brightest ever published in this county, but also that its proprietor is the most patient man who ever graced an editor's chair, otherwise he would long ago have made answer to the oft printed statement of the Rev. E. E. Thompson, that there is in Sonoma valley a field for but one newspaper; and though your correspondent is informed that the gentleman is a most eloquent accomplished and conscientious minister of the gospel, he is nevertheless inclined to think that he has had but little experience in the publication of a newspaper in our section of the country and less knowledge of the wealth, intelligence and appreciation of the public spirited and liberal minded people of this community. It is a fact that there are nearly twice as many copies of the EXPOSITOR distributed from Glen Ellen post office to bona fide subscribers, as there are of any other of your local contemporaries, which is evidence that the people appreciate your successful efforts to give them the latest and freshest news and the best and most interesting editorials. I would therefore presume to suggest to the reverend gentleman that he withdraw his somewhat stale communication from print until such time as he may be able to verify his statement.

The carpenters and masons are busy at work upon the three new cottages being built by Mr. Chauvet on his lots opposite the attractive grounds of the Mervyn hotel, and it is reported that Dr. O'Donnell will also build several summer villas and new cottages for the accommodation of the many applicants for an outing at Glen Ellen during the coming season.

Yours truly,
MAURICE RAWSON.

Suspenders, shoes and socks at Sonoma Shoe Store.

Frank Thierkoff has named his saloon "The Owl" and will have the formal opening tomorrow evening. The place is very neatly furnished and well stocked with the best goods in the market and as Mr. Thierkoff is well known we do not hesitate in predicting a successful career for the new enterprise.

M. C. London, our new photographer has his gallery neatly arranged in the Weyl building at the northwest corner of the plaza and shows a fine display of pictures in the reception room which speaks more than eloquently for the work which this gentleman is capable of doing. Aside from the regular gallery work Mr. London intends handling kodaks and supplies for amateurs.

Job printing of all kinds at this office.

GLEN ELLEN JOYTINGS.

Seen and Heard in the Summer Resort.

A hot time in the old town last Saturday night.

Mrs. R. A. Poppe and Miss Nolting of Sonoma visited relatives here last Sunday.

The social hop at the Mervyn Hotel last Saturday evening was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

Our friend A. E. Gaige of the Glen Ellen Meat Market is some what troubled with one of Job's comforts.

E. J. Ferguson who has been quite ill the past week has at this writing greatly improved.

The Congregational church of this place have disposed of their pews and intend to replace the same with chairs.

The many friends of John R. Carr who owned a neat little summer house in this place, will be pained to hear of his death which occurred in San Francisco last Tuesday.

John McMinn was down from Santa Rosa last Monday on business connected with the Internal revenue.

The Pioneer Saloon is up to date and is receiving a new coat of paint. Judge Gibson, an artist in that line is doing the work.

Camm & Hedges are making rapid progress in the building of the two cottages of J. Chauvet on Calabosos street.

The Glen Ellen Baseball club have decided to give one of the finest 4th of July celebrations ever held in this valley. Committees are at work and the extensive preparations necessary are well under way.

The McGinty cabin near the McGinty place was broken into a few days ago and a number of valuable articles stolen. So far no clew has been found to the perpetrators.

If the boys about town persist in jumping on and off the cars when in motion it may soon become necessary to establish a co-operative drug and undertaking business in this town.

A birthday party was given to Miss Nellie Gordenker at her home last Sunday. She has reached the happy age of fourteen years and quite a number of her friends were present.

A San Francisco lad who is visiting relatives here was caught in a misdemeanor last Tuesday and reproved by his aunt who thoughtfully observed "Johnnie, where do you suppose bad people go?" "Connecticut" suggested the sobbing boy. Johnnie's moral preceptions are somewhat blunted by his knowledge of geography.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the Civil War. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, feliens, corns, skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Ed. Wegner, druggist.

Trying It on the Dog.

Lamson lives on the South Side. Carter, his arch enemy, lives next door. Trouble has been brewing, and Lamson was aching to give Carter a "piece of his mind," when he suddenly conceived a brilliant idea.

He bought a cheap dog of questionable breed and named him Carter. Whenever Mr. Carter was outside his house, Lamson would let his dog out, and standing on his doorstep he would fire the following or similar soulful talk at the canine:

"Carter, you are a cur. Your mother had the mange. I am going to kick the stuff out of you, you miserable thing. If you were not so hungry looking, I would kill you. You ain't even good enough for sausage meat, you lopsided, cheap, good for nothing," etc.

The neighbors wonder why Mr. Carter does not have Mr. Lamson arrested, but Mr. Carter has discovered the base plot and will move next week.—Chicago Journal.

His Annoying Problem.

"I wonder," she said, knitting her brows in a perplexed way, "whether"—And then she paused. It was her first experience in keeping house on an allowance, and naturally many problems presented themselves.

"I wonder," she repeated, "whether, when woman comes into her proper sphere and exercises her rightful influence, if she legislates the first of every month out of existence the bills will come in the second day or will be entirely abolished. I think the plan would be worth trying, anyway."—Chicago Post.

Court Calendar

In Judge Dougherty's court Monday the final accounts were settled and distribution ordered of the estates of Chris Lauritzen and John Gryff.

D. C. Knowels was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Miss Sarah J. Menefee in a bond of \$1000.

An order to pay a claim was ordered in the estate of Eleanor Walker. Partial distribution was ordered of the estate of John Itin.

These probate matters were continued to April 17; Estates of Ella C. Wade, R. G. Wilsey and Peter G. Norrburn.

The will of the late Mrs. Rhoda Cooper was admitted to probate, and Mrs. Mary L. Douglass was appointed executrix, no bonds being required.

The petition to sell real estate belonging to the Green Valley Congregational church was granted.

In the action of Charles Smith against the Indian Doctors, White Wolf and Mohawk, the demurrer to the amended complaint was withdrawn, and ten days were given to answer.

In the action of Martin Garcia against Con Shea and others, plaintiff confessed error in a matter and five days allowed to amend.

The motion to amend the action of Minerva Newell vs. Chas. E. Newell was submitted and taken under advisement.

The action of E. W. Hurgren against the Union Mutual Life Insurance company was set for trial May 15.

These civil matters were continued: Robert E. Waddle vs. Ivy P. Leach, Ellen C. Thompson vs. W. G. Griffith, German Savings and Loan society against A. J. F. Anderson, all to April 17.

These matters were on Judge Burnett's calendar in Department two:

In the matter of the action of George Jacobs Jr. against W. G. Griffi et al., seven days were granted defendant Thompson to amend.

These matters were continued: Mary Roberts et al. vs. T. C. Putnam et al., California Wine Makers' corporation vs. J. L. Alton, Leonora Silvia vs. John J. Silvia to April 17. Ellen L. Ferguson vs. Fredcoick Thiessen et al. to April 24.

The case of the People vs. Geo. Leiby Jr. charged with selling liquor to Indians, was continued for two weeks.

An information was filed charging a man named Shaw with burglary at the Duncan Mills hotel.

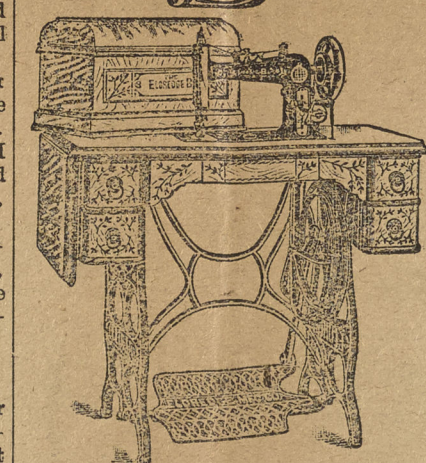
The case of the People vs. John Connell, charged with assault with intent to commit rape, was continued until Tuesday.

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Shooting Notices.

We have a lot of notices to hunters printed on cloth, which we are selling quite reasonably.

LODGE NOTICES.

F & A M

TEMPLE LODGE No. 14 meets in the Masonic Hall on the Tuesday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month.

I O O F

SONOMA LODGE, No. 28 meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m.

TEMPERANCE LODGE, No. 99 meets in Odd Fellows' hall on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

O E S

VALLEY OF THE MOON CHAPTER, No. 85, meets in the Masonic hall on the Thursday evening on or preceding the full moon of each month.

H O U W

PUEBLO LODGE No. 168 meets every 1st and 4th Tuesday evenings of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

O C F

SONOMA VINEYARD COUNCIL, No. 162 meets the first and third Friday of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

N S G W

SONOMA PARLOR, No. 111 meets on the first Monday Evening of each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

Y M I

No. 45 meets the first Wednesday evenings in each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

U A O D

SONOMA GROVE, No. 75 meets on the first and third Friday in each month at Odd Fellows' hall.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Catholic Church.

Rev. W. P. Quill Rector. Mass: Sundays, 8:30 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45. Week days 7:30 a. m.

Congregational Church

Rev. Chas. D. Milliken, Pastor. Services: Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Chas. Potter, Supt. Y. P. C. E. service at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. Junior Endeavor Society meeting, Friday at 8:15 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society meeting, 2nd Thursday in each month. Missionary Society meets 2nd Tuesday in each month.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. E. E. Thompson, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young People's Society of Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. on Sunday.

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HARDY CLEMATISES.

Pretty Color Effects on the Lawn and Around the Veranda.

Some clematises begin to expand their charming starry flowers in May, and some bloom as late as October. The clematis is very rich in color as well as in variety, there being red, white, blue, pink, lavender and almost any desirable color. There are large and small growing species, single and double flowered varieties, with low and tall growth. Very fine effects can be made by planting them in lines of separate colors, or around the verandas of dwelling houses. Good results can be produced by planting them on the lawn in a triangular form, and putting a five or six foot stake to each plant. These stakes should be put in at the time of planting, as afterward the driving in of stakes would injure the roots. After the stakes are in the tops of them should be bound together and secured by winding a wire all round from top to bottom. The wire will furnish some support for the young vines to climb on, and in this way they will form a nice pyramid in a year or two to delight the owner with their variously colored flowers.

Heavy rich soil is the favorite place of the clematis, and as it makes very long stringlike roots it needs deep soil. The hole for planting them should be dug about three feet wide and of equal depth, this to be filled with good rich soil and a fair portion of well decom-



posed cow manure, leaving about six to eight inches of space around, and making a little hill in the center and placing the plant right on the top, as my illustration shows. After carefully spreading out the roots the hole should be filled up to the top.

To have the clematises bloom freely throughout the summer they should be given plenty of water during hot weather. A good mulching with some leaf mold or rotted cow manure is also very beneficial. Some cultivators prefer to cut back the vines every spring close to the ground, and this should be done, with the herbaceous kinds especially.

A writer on the culture of the clematis, who gives the foregoing notes and illustration in American Gardening, finds the best way to treat the climbing varieties to be as follows: Clean out the dry vines in early spring and cut back to the solid woody part so that three or four pairs of eyes of the year's growth be left. If they are treated in this way, they will not become spindly and will give an abundance of flowers every season.

Fungus on Cedar Trees.

For years the cedar trees of the Kansas Agricultural college grounds have been attacked by the well known brown fungus, the so called cedar apple (Cytothecium macropus). Some four years ago the department of horticulture began band picking the fungous growth on certain groups of trees to determine whether or not by this means the attacks could be reduced and injury prevented. From that time till the present these trees have been carefully gone over several times each year and the fungus removed from them. It has not with very few exceptions been allowed to reach the spore bearing stage. There has, however, been no diminution of the attack. The disease appears as vigorous at the present time as at any time in the past. The trees are more thrifty than they would have been had the fungus been allowed to grow undisturbed, but they are no freer from the disease than others that have had no attention. Cedars cannot be freed from this disease by hand picking, at least if there are other trees of the same species in the neighborhood that are untreated.

How to Grow Gloxinias.

Gloxinias are such free and continuous bloomers and of such exquisite beauty that all amateurs possessing even the smallest greenhouse should grow a few.

Dry bulbs may be started in February or March in three inch pots filled with a light sandy soil, with an addition of some well rotted manure. The pots should be placed near the glass in a warm greenhouse and shaded from the sun and afterward shifted into large sizes.

Never let the plants suffer for want of water, which should be given at the surface of the soil, care being taken that the upper parts of the leaves do not get wet. Keep the surrounding air moist and warm. After flowering gradually cease watering until the plants are dry, when they may be set aside in some warm place until the next season.—Gardening.

Shaping a Tree.

We all know how we dislike to cut off large branches from fruit trees. It is plain to any thinking person that if the undesirable branches could be discovered when they were very small and prevented from becoming large there would be no necessity for cutting off large ones. Now, this is just what we may do in many cases. By watching the young trees carefully from time to time as the little shoots are starting that will make the branches we may run off with the thumb those that we see are destined. Any shoots starting toward the center of the tree or in any undesirable direction may thus be prevented from going any farther.—Minnesota Horticulturist.

COLDS IN CHICKENS.

Some of the Old Theories May Be at Fault.

I have been experimenting somewhat with colds in chickens and by these experiments have proved to my satisfaction that some of the so called pet theories are at fault. I have especially demonstrated that common colds will not develop into roup, as a great many claim, but that if a fowl has the roup it comes entirely from contagion. I have had some of the worst cases of cold this season to deal with I have ever had, and I have placed those afflicted with those that were well to see if they would also take the disease, but they did not. I have also taken the worse cases and put them into places where the conditions were worse and did nothing for them in the way of giving them medicine and have not had any roup from this experiment. Others I put under better conditions and gave everything ever recommended for colds and even roup, and they did not get better. I made up my mind there was something wrong. I discovered the trouble after awhile. Previous to this and through all my various experiments they had been coddling together, as chicks always do, just as long as they are allowed to do so. So I separated them and made them roost and single out and gave them good care and a good, tight house, so no drafts could touch them, and they at once began to improve and finally got entirely well. Therefore I reasoned that by packing together at night they perspired and when they got up in the morning they were chilled by the sudden change and contracted cold. I am now convinced that the best way to teach chicks to roost early, care being taken to give them a good, wide board to roost on until they are fully developed, and thus avoid crooked breasts, etc.—Henry Trafford in Feather.

Down With the Hatchet Doctrine.

It makes me "tired" to hear a man who professes to be a poultryman advocating the hatchet for sick fowls, says H. C. Anstett in The American Poultry Journal. I have been raising poultry 40 years and have had to take the hatchet to but two birds. I have found roup and canker in its worst form. It was the first I had ever seen, so I killed the two that showed the sickness first. In a few days there were 50 cases, but I succeeded in curing them, and when they were well they were well. There was a fine Leghorn cock among them. I used him for three years. He was never again sick, nor did any of his offspring have roup. I did not breed from him until he was well. The cause of this outbreak of roup, I believe, was my carelessness in their roosting quarters. During some very cold weather the wind blew through cracks in the house. Roup in fowls is like cold in the human system. If you neglect it, you will soon have a bad case. A true poultryman, when he sees his fowls have cold, will keep them up and give them a little tonic for a few days.

As for a chicken that has once had the roup being unfit to eat, that is all "boob." In less than a year after a fowl is well of such complaint the disease is entirely out of its system. A cured bird is as good as one that has never had the roup. A house should be without cracks, without lice, and kept clean. Disinfectants must be used.

Birds and Humans.

Breeders of the fancy and utility, why not try them? I have bred them five years, and for eggs I find they outclass the Banded Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns 20 per cent by actual test. They are all year round layers, and lay larger eggs. They are much harder than either of the above mentioned varieties, and so are crickier as the Leghorns, and are as heavy as the Minorcas. They do not breed as true to color as most varieties throwing off black and white chicks, but you can get as many high scoring birds from the same number hatched as from almost any other variety. My birds have never failed to carry off a large per cent of premiums wherever shown, with score cards from 98 to 94. They always attract attention in the showroom and certainly ought to be more extensively bred. From experience I have found them practically nonsetters. In the five years I have only had three hens to show the least sign of broodiness and I have hens 4 years old.—B. F. Parsons in American Poultry Journal.

Poultry Shows as Educators.

The poultry show should be regarded as an educational institution, a place where different breeds and varieties can be studied, where the most advanced results in breeding can be seen, and where many excellent and valuable lessons can be learned. This can be accomplished in a greater degree than it has ever been accomplished if the following plan is carried out: Every breed or variety entered alive should also have dressed representatives—at least one cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. With every bird should be exhibited at least one dozen eggs laid by hens and an equal number laid by pullets. If this were done, the department of dressed poultry, as well as the department of live poultry, would take on an additional meaning.—American Fancier.

Incubators For Early Chicks.

However regularly a breeder may resolve to do without incubators, he cannot very well dispense with them if he wants the very earliest hatched chicks. Any one who has tried to get a hen to sit steadily early in spring for sufficient time to hatch out the chicks will know that it is impossible. The broodiest hen after two or three days on the nest will probably leave the eggs and go to laying again. Yet it is necessary to have the chicks hatched early, so that they begin laying next fall before the cold weather comes, in which case most of them, if well fed and given a warm, light room, will continue to lay through the winter.—Boston Cultivator.

THE SONOMA VALLEY OFFERS RARE INDUCEMENTS TO ALL HOME-SEEKERS.



Geographical and Geological

Sonoma Valley extends from within a few miles of Santa Rosa on the north to San Pablo Bay on the south, a distance of thirty miles. It is nowhere more than eight miles wide, the average width being five miles. It embraces portions of Petaluma and Huichica Ranchos, and the Agua Caliente and the Los Guilicos Ranchos, the Pueblo, Sonoma. The Valley is separated from Petaluma valley on the west and Napa valley on the east by low ranges of volcanic mountains.

Industries.

The principal industries of the valley are fruit growing, wine making and dairy farming. Here also may be found the most extensive basalt quarries on the Pacific Coast. The wine of Sonoma is famous all over the United States. It commands the highest price, and is more eagerly sought than any other wine produced in California. All Fruits and Grapes are grown

Entirely Without Irrigation.

As a consequence, the Wines and Fruits of Sonoma excel all others for flavor color and bouquet.

Climate and Scenery.

The climate of Sonoma valley is unsurpassed. The fogs which prevail in other portions of the State are here conspicuous for their absence, being shut out by the range of mountains on the west. The intense heat of Summer prevailing on the great plains of California, is here tempered by the gentle breezes from the Pacific. The proximity of the ocean also tends to equalize the temperature in Winter, rendering the climate of Sonoma Valley mild, gentle and agreeable. Along the banks of Sonoma Creek may be found some of the prettiest scenery in the state of California. Extensive picnic grounds may be laid out in numberless places along this stream. Sonoma mountain and Bennett peak on the west side of the valley are conspicuous objects to the traveler. Good roads radiating from Sonoma and Glen Ellen to all points of the compass, afford excellent drives and promenades.

Good schools under the management of able and experienced teachers are to be found in Sonoma Valley, affording the best of instruction to the youth of the country.

Historical.

SONOMA is an Indian word and means "Valley of the Moon," and was the name originally given to the beautiful valley from which the County was afterwards named. The tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley were called Cochuyens. On the arrival of the first expedition to establish a mission, the name Sonoma was given to the Chief by Jose Altamira, the priest in charge, and after the Chief, the tribe and the valley they inhabited took the name Sonoma.

To those wishing further information concerning our Town, Valley or Industries may have the same by addressing the SONOMA VALLEY EXPOSITOR.



ICE REFRIGERATION.

How to Secure the Best Results at Least Cost.

Some 17 years ago, writes George H. Gurler of Illinois, H. B. Gurler and myself built our first creamery and refrigerator. We thought it sufficient to partly surround a tightly closed room with ice, so on one side of our icehouse we made a room about 12 by 18 and 8 feet high and packed the ice on one side and overhead when we filled the house. When warm weather came, the sides and ceiling began to gather moisture, and the room was wet and damp. The ice, too, melted rapidly, and the whole thing was unsatisfactory.

Some years later we thought we could improve this room by creating a circulation of air. This we did by putting the ice in the top of the room and allowing the hot air to pass around the ice and become cooled. By later experience I am satisfied that our idea of creating a circulation was all right, but our way of doing it was not.

As a type of a later and better refrigerator it might be described as one I recently built. This room is approximately 8 by 12 and 8 feet high, made of three thicknesses of matched lumber and building paper laid in such shape as to leave two air spaces 1 1/2 inches wide around the sides and top. The door into the butter room is made the same way and hinged like the door of a safe. One window with double sashes and blinds admits what light is necessary.

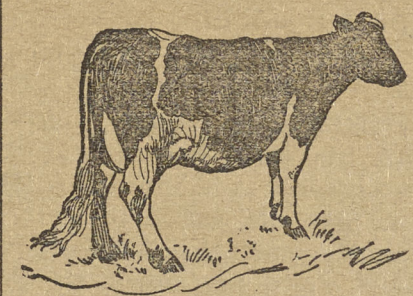
In one side of this room is built the box or rack for the ice. It is 8 feet long by 3 feet wide and extends from the ceiling to within 1 1/2 feet of the floor. The bottom is made of 2 by 6 set edge-wise two inches apart and capable of easily supporting the 10 to 15 cakes of ice the rack is designed to hold. The drip from the ice is carried off by a tin conductor under the 2 by 6. The sides and ends of the box are boarded up to within six inches of the ceiling, which space is left open, one side of this rack being also the side of the building. The ice is easily put in through a small closely fitting door.

I think a better circulation is obtained and less ice used by having the ice near the floor as in the above room, the cold, heavy air passing from around the ice to the floor and the warm, light air being forced from the top of the room through the space at the top of the ice rack and in turn becoming cooled. This room is as dry and sweet as any room in the building, and no particle of moisture or dampness gathers either on the sides of the room or on the tubs of butter.

I used from 40 to 50 tons of ice in this refrigerator last season and had as high as 85 to 90 tubs per week in it. The temperature was low enough throughout the summer to keep the butter in good shape. I think an average of 50 degrees F. would not be unreasonable.

New Holstein-Friesian Record.

Professor F. W. Wall of the Wisconsin experiment station reports in Hoard's Dairyman a new Holstein-Friesian record, made by Duchess of Ormsby, H. F. H. B., 16004, owned by W. H. Jones of Hustisford, Wis. She tested on the morning of Jan. 8, this year, 6.3 per cent, and gave a large mass of milk at that—viz, 18 pounds. At noon the same day she gave 15.5 pounds of milk



DUCHESS OF ORMSBY.

testing 5.2 per cent, and in the evening 17.2 pounds testing 5.6 per cent. Yield for the day, 30.7 pounds of milk and 2.90 pounds of fat, average per cent of fat in full day's milk, 5.73 per cent. She was entered for competition in the "officially authenticated butter tests," of the Holstein-Friesian association, and was tested during a seven day period, Jan. 8-9 inclusive, by Charles A. Nicholas, as representative of this experiment station.

Bacteria in Milk.

Bacteria in milk, which either favorably or unfavorably affects it and its products, is the lowest form of vegetable life. The milk can is a good deal like the farmer's field with respect to vegetable growth. Every farmer knows that unless he takes very good care of his fields they will be filled with weeds that not only possess no value of their own, but are seriously injurious to those forms of vegetable life that are useful. Similarly bacteria in vegetation exploits itself in the milk can. Unless you take care of the milk can those forms corresponding to the weeds—that is, the hurtful kind—will multiply immensely and destroy the usefulness of the milk and of the helpful kind of vegetation in it, whereas those that are helpful to the milk and its products must be carefully cultivated and the hurtful kind kept out.

Cost of Keeping a Cow.

The daily maintenance of a cow varies from 16 cents a day in New York and the New England states to 4 cents a day in Colorado and Nebraska. The dairy business advances toward a condition of the survival of the fittest the western states have supreme advantages for cheap production. But where alfalfa farming is so easy it is not difficult to see where we have the cinch in the question of economy.—Denver Field and Farm.

BABCOCK SYSTEM.

The Right Way of Pooling Milk or Cream.

We notice, says Hoard's Dairyman, that the patrons of the Amherst (Mass.) creamery are seriously discussing the propriety of adopting the Babcock test in place of the space system, which now prevails among them. The Babcock says that the space system will be continued with those patrons who prefer it. Why they should prefer it is incomprehensible to those who have studied the better and more truthful way of the Babcock method. The Dairyman would suggest that the space patrons be kept by themselves. In a short time we believe the distinction which is bound to show itself will teach them the unreliability of their present method of pooling results.

When the Hoard creameries introduced the Babcock system in 1891, the same opposition was shown, but it came principally from those patrons whose cows gave milk of a low per cent of fat.

To accommodate the situation to their notions the following compromise was made: All those whose milk tested above 4 per cent fat would receive by the Babcock test. Those whose milk tested under that per cent were accordingly allowed to pool their milk in another vat by weight.

It was somewhat amusing to note the result. The patrons furnishing rich milk were well satisfied. The others soon tired of each other's company, for there was nothing to be gained in such association, and it was not long before they were willing to come into the general whole on the Babcock plan. In six months the average fat content of all the milk was raised from 3.97 per cent for five years previous to 4.31 per cent. Where this extra butter fat came from has not yet been clearly explained. Some of it no doubt was due to the elimination of the "moral hazard," but in the main we believe it was due to the fact that the Babcock placed every man on his own responsibility, face to face with himself, and gave him full credit for all the fat he brought to the general pool. That fact caused him to dispose of the cows that gave "thin" milk, made him feed and care for his cows in a better manner, and put creamery and patrons both on an upward grade.

Preserving Milk.

A scientific journal states that boracic acid is an excellent and harmless preservative of milk and that it is the only stuff necessary to preservation—i. e., according to the length of time for which it is desired to preserve the milk—its presence cannot be detected either by the sense of taste or smell. Five grains to the gallon will preserve the milk from one to three days, according to the care exercised in the cleaning of the containing vessels and the temperature. It is somewhat surprising that this innocuous substance should have acquired an evil reputation in the public mind. It is stated on good authority that although vague statements about it of an injurious nature have from time to time been spread by its opponents not a single instance of injury to health by boracic acid has been substantiated. Within the last three months Dr. C. Liebreich, director of the Royal Pharmaceutical Institute in Berlin, said, at the instigation of Professor Virchow, he had carried on a long series of experiments with boracic acid and had convinced himself that it was admirably adapted as a food preservative, and in the quantities necessary for that purpose it was quite harmless. He added that neither in actual practice nor according to authoritative literature has a case been known, so far as he was aware, in which food prepared or preserved with borax or boracic acid had exercised a deleterious effect on the health of any individual.—Baltimore Herald.

Slow Churning.

One very common cause of slow churning is the presence in the herd of a number of "strippers"—cows long in milk. While 68 degrees is usually high enough to bring butter in a reasonable time, the temperature should have been raised to as high as 74 degrees if necessary, not by adding hot water, but by turning the cream into a pail and surrounding it with hot water. Adding water thins the cream, which increases the difficulty. It is not considered the best plan to keep the cream vessel near the stove, especially if it be the one on which the cooking is done, for the reason that objectionable odors and flavors are sure to become incorporated in the cream. Again, cream should not be kept in a warm temperature for several days before churning. A better way is to keep it cool and stir the cream to the bottom each time a fresh supply is added. About 30 to 40 hours before churning in the winter season two or three quarts of sour, but good flavored, buttermilk should be added and the temperature raised to 70 degrees by setting the cream pail in a hot water bath at 100 degrees, keeping the cream stirred till 70 degrees is reached. Now lift out the cream pail and after stirring well set it where it will remain at the same temperature till it is ready to churn.—Dairy World.

Bean Straw For Feeding Cows.

While the sheep take naturally to bean straw and to the grain itself, there are many who grow beans who do not keep sheep. With a little care in giving only small amounts at first, and when the cow is hungry, she will eat bean straw and soon come to like it for a change as well as the hay or corn stalks which are her regular diet. Bean straw is very nutritious, and as it causes wind on the stomach it should be given with caution to breeding stock, either ewes or cows, lest it should cause abortion. The refuse beans that are often thrown away may properly be ground and mixed with cornmeal as feed for hogs. They are very nutritious, more so than corn.—Boston Cultivator

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